

# The French Broad Hustler.

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## ANNIHILATED BY JAPS

### Four Russian Regiments Wiped Out.

FULL COMPANIES REDUCED.

Jap Casualties Reported at 7,000—Seven Russian Divisions Engaged in Fight at the Hun River.

Washington, February 2.—The Japanese legation has received a report made to Field Marshal Oyama giving the details of the fierce fighting from the 25th to the 26th of January, when the Russians were driven to the right of the Hun river.

The marshal says that the enemy consisted of the first Siberian army corps, one mixed army corps, the second and fifth brigades of the sharpshooters, part of the ninth army corps, the sixth and first Siberian reserve division, some chasseurs, etc., making a total of at least seven divisions, one of which was a cavalry division.

The Japanese casualties were about 7,000. Prisoners state that four regiments of Russian infantry were nearly annihilated. Many of the companies of these regiments were reduced from 20 to 30 men each.

The field marshal expresses the opinion that the Russian casualties may have totalled at least 10,000.

St. Petersburg, February 2.—The suspension bridge spanning the Fontanka river collapsed today while a detachment of the Delagoa brigade was crossing. Thirty men and horses were precipitated into the frozen river, together with a number of cabs, wagons, etc. The ice at that point being weak, the greatest excitement prevailed, but speedily help was sent and the victims of the accident were rescued with the exception of one dragoon.

The towers at both ends were broken. The terrified cavalry horses jumped over the railings of the bridge onto the ice, which gave way. The river is narrow at the point and the men managed to scramble ashore with the assistance of witnesses of the accident.

St. Petersburg, February 2.—The papers today discuss the retirement of Minister of the Interior Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky. The Novoye Vremya says:

"The circumstances of Sviatopolk-Mirsky leaving the ministry of the interior calls forth sympathy toward this sincere, good man and his unrealized hopes." Continuing, the Novoye Vremya remarks that Sviatopolk-Mirsky did not possess the self-confidence necessary to insist upon the programme which had the sympathy of the Russian people.

The Russia refers to the administration of Sviatopolk-Mirsky as a ministry of good intention, and adds that "in view of its short duration it would be unjust to demand any results."

Emperor Nicholas has signed the appointment of M. Muraviev, minister of justice, to be ambassador of Russia at Rome. M. Manukhin, hitherto assistant of Minister Muraviev, has been promoted to minister of justice.

M. Swereff, chief of Russian press censor, has been removed from his post.

M. Bouligand's appointment as minister of the interior was signed yesterday, although it has not yet been promulgated. It is believed his appointment will be only temporary.

The friends of Prince Mirsky express relief for the sake of his future fame that he did not resign the moment it became apparent that the policy on which he assumed office was not attainable.

Mukden, Wednesday, February 1.—Delayed in transmission.—After the Russian bombardment of Sandiapu yesterday the Japanese tried to drive them off, but failed. The indications are that the Japanese will abandon Sandiapu.

The usual artillery duel is proceeding at the center. Ten Japanese battalions which attacked the Russian left were repulsed with heavy losses.

The latest returns of the Russian losses during the recent fighting show that 13,000 men were killed or wounded, General Kondratschik being among the latter.

St. Petersburg, February 2.—The latest reports received by Consul General Watts from the American consuls in Russia indicate a cessation of most of the industrial centers of the country.

The consul at Riga reports that the rioting at the palace was precipitated by students and rowdies, who fired on the police. The police and troops returned the

fire and fifty-three persons were killed and one hundred and fifty wounded.

At Reval the soldiers were obliged to defend a factory on Saturday against a mob. Three rioters were killed and several others were wounded.

The Novoye Vremya says the emperor's reception of the workmen delegates at Tsarskoye Selo was an event of exceptional importance "awakening the hope of the reestablishment of peace which constitutes the best guarantee and is an indispensable condition of peace and fruitful labor at home."

The paper adds that it trusts that the event will greatly facilitate the restoration of internal order of which not only the workmen but all Russia has such great need.

Tsinskhetchen, Manchuria, Monday, January 20.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—The Japanese offensive in the neighborhood of Dziantchan, 14 miles southeast of Tsinskhetchen, has every where been beaten off. The Japanese left thirty killed and carried off a couple of hundred wounded. The Russians subsequently found a large number of frozen corpses of Japanese wounded who had tried to crawl off from Chenpatin pass. The appearance of these corpses was frightful. The bodies were scantily clad.

Victoria, British Columbia, February 2 On the steamer Shinano, which has arrived from Yokohama, were three Japanese naval officers en route to London to superintend the construction of a 16,000-ton battle ship being built in England for delivery at the close of the war. They say a 19,000-ton battle ship is being built at—, a 12,000 ton cruiser at Kailo and a number of submarines and torpedo craft being hurriedly constructed. Ten merchant steamers are being built at Nagasaki, one of 7,000 tons, for the American trade.

London, February 2.—A dispatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg says the report of the committee on ministers appointed to devise the best means of giving effect to the emperor's reform ukase of December 25, makes many important recommendations especially in regard to increasing the powers of the senate over the ministers and safe guarding its independence. The right already belonging to the senate of legislative initiative should be enlarged, and favors the estimate of power administrative tribunals connected with the senate.

## WANT WARD BILL

### Chairman Bailey's Letter to Friends of Temperance.

To the friends of Temperance:—We are giving our support to the Ward bill, which is an amendment to the Watts act, embodying the following features:

- (1) Expulsion of distillers from towns of less than 1500 inhabitants.
- (2) Prohibition of bar rooms in unpopulated towns.
- (3) More effective measures for detecting transgressions of temperance laws.
- (4) Greater penalties for offenses against temperance laws.

This bill is in keeping with the principle and the spirit of the Watts act, and is designed to strengthen that act. It has the support of those wise political leaders to whom we are so greatly indebted for recent progress in the cause of temperance.

The distinction made between requirements with regard to the bar rooms and distilleries is based upon the difference involved in the fact that, while distilleries may crowd in upon a small town and take possession of it only so many bar rooms may exist in a town as the local demand for liquors will support.

This legislation is reasonable; it is constructive in its character; and it is essential to the proper operation of the Watts act that it must command the support of any friend of that excellent measure.

But we are meeting with quite vigorous opposition. I fear that unless the people make it known that they earnestly desire these measures, some of their representatives may become indifferent. I call, therefore, upon the friends of temperance in North Carolina to make known immediately their position on this important question. Petitions, personal letters and personal interviews, will I am sure, be welcomed by the members of the general assembly.

It was my hope that we might obtain the moderate measures needed this year without public appeal or agitation.

The fact that I am sending out this call is the best evidence that I can no longer entertain that hope. The battle is on. The enemy is at work. And every one of us must count for everything that he is worth. Do not delay. The bill will very shortly enter upon its passage.

J. W. BAILEY, Chairman.  
N. B.—The anti-jug law matter has never reached a conclusion. On account of peculiar local conditions a number of representatives will earnestly contend that their counties be excepted from the operation of the law. If you want the state anti-jug law to apply to your county, write or wire your representative.

## The Organization and Dissolution of the Western Convention.

REMINISCENCE OF JOHN H. JUSTICE.



JOHN H. JUSTICE.

By request of a daughter of the late John H. Justice we reprint the following, which will be of interest to all citizens of this community, and to Baptists all over the state. Mr. Justice died Feb. 1st, 1901.

John H. Justice was born on June 11th, 1816, in that part of Buncombe county which is now Henderson county, within one half mile of the court-house at Hendersonville. He is now 83 years old. He has lived in Henderson county all his life. His mother died in 1829, and he was raised by his step-mother. He married Mary J. King in 1835, who still lives happily with him, and by whom he has had twelve children.

He joined the Baptist church and was baptized in November, 1837, Ebenezer Baptist church. Later there was a new church organized at Mt. Moriah, in which Mr. Justice placed his membership in the year 1840, and has remained a deacon of that church ever since.

During the war he was not in the regular service, but was connected with the army in the capacity of buying supplies for soldiers' families. Since the war he has resided about seven miles east of Hendersonville.

Mr. Justice is regarded by his fellow-countrymen as one of the best citizens the county has ever had—a man of unblemished character, and a model for young men.

Mr. Justice gives the following interesting account of the organization of the Western North Carolina Baptist Convention, which is stated in his own language:

"After the war of the Revolution, the country west of the Blue Ridge was settled by the white people, but in very small numbers, among whom there were a few devoted Baptist ministers. My uncle, Rev. Thomas Justice, who lived near the head waters of Shaw's Creek, in Henderson county, was one of these. Shortly after the first church was organized in this region a minister by the name of Humphrey Posey was sent here by the Philadelphia Association as a Missionary. Brother Posey preached to the churches which then existed and to the Indians, and assisted in translating the New Testament into the Indian language at Missionary Ridge, in Tennessee. Other devoted missionaries, such as Benjamin King, Steven Morgan and William Kinsay, and others who have long ago passed away, labored in this field at the same time.

"These events took place before the year 1830 according to my recollection. Then a new and younger set of ministers came in, consisting of such men as James Bly, Merritt Rickman, Bailey Bruce, T. B. Justice, Joshua Ammons and others. The Indians were removed from Western North Carolina and northern Georgia a little later than this, in the year 1838. At this time the western part of the state had no railroads, but few trails, and only two or three stage roads to cross the mountains. Manifestly, owing to these conditions, the brethren of the West were almost cut off from any intercourse with the Eastern brethren or the State Convention. The Blue Ridge itself formed a great barrier between the two sections; the East enjoying the benefits of intercourse and the convention, while the West was almost isolated by its natural boundaries, intercourse to any great extent with ourselves or the outside world being almost impossible.

"The Western Baptists wanted to co-operate in the line of Missions, and sent messengers to the State Convention with this end in view, these messengers being J. Hugh Chastian and Merritt Rickman. These men traveled to Raleigh on horse-back, with bear skin for saddle blankets, and they made arrangements with the State Convention for the organization of the Western Convention auxiliary to the state convention. The reason that we asked for this auxiliary convention can be plainly seen, to wit: The Baptists of the west could not attend the Eastern Convention on account of the difficulties of transportation, and were compelled to have some internal organization. At this state convention arrangements were made for a time and place to organize the new convention, and a brother by the name of Lineberry was appointed by the State Convention to come and assist in the organization of the convention

which he afterwards did to the satisfaction of all concerned.

"We met to organize about the year 1844 (if my memory serves me rightly) at the Baptist camp ground, two miles southwest of Hendersonville. The Convention was called together, opened by prayer, and James Webb, of Rutherford county, was elected as permanent chairman.

"The churches were represented by delegates, each church paying five dollars.

"There were present at the organization: Dr. Johnson of Charleston, S. C., Dr. Curtis, Benjamin King, James Blythe, Merritt Rickman, Joshua Ammons, Robert Patterson and the ministers generally west of the Blue Ridge.

"The objects of its establishment were discussed: Foreign Missions, Domestic Missions, Education and Convenience of Travel. There was also a great discussion on "the necessity of an organization to be known as the Southern Baptist Convention." This was brought out and talked upon by Dr. Johnson, of Charleston, S. C.

"It was understood in that day that our convention was to co-operate with the State Convention in missionary work and the convention for some time after this meeting continued to send delegates to our Convention. Among these latter delegates, I remember J. J. James and others whose names I do not recall.

"We looked to the State convention as a child would look to its mother, as a guide and instructor, and not as an independent body from us. I never have been in favor of this independent idea that has been grafted on the Western North Carolina Convention, for it was not so in the beginning, and is the work of later minds.

The Convention accomplished much in the line of Education. Judson College was to be a female college and Mars Hill a male college. The college at Mars Hill was about completed before the war. The female college at Hendersonville was not completed fully, and was lost to the Baptist denomination by reason of mortgages placed upon it.

"Good Schools were conducted in this institution by W. G. B. Morris, Prof. W. A. G. Brown, Rev. J. B. Boone and Dr. Lewis. When this school went down the strength of the Western North Carolina Baptist Convention was greatly impaired and various Associations began to draw off and go to the State Convention. I was in the last Convention held in Hendersonville in which the dissolution took place.

"I believe that Missions should be conducted by the State Convention, that Judson college was lost apparently forever, that the convention was weakened by Associations going to the State Convention, the railroads now penetrated the western part of the State that extent that intercourse is practicable and, therefore, I concluded, though with some regret, that we should go to the State Convention.

"I believe that under all the circumstances Foreign Missions, Education, and all other branches of religious work in the western part of the State can thus be better looked after and encouraged.

"The above facts are stated to the best of my recollection, and so far as I am aware I am the only person now alive who took part in this organization at its first meeting."—Biblical Recorder.

## Things That Never Die.

The pure, the bright, the beautiful,  
That stirred our hearts in youth,  
The impulses to wordless prayer,  
The dream of love and truth;  
The longings after something lost,  
The spirit's yearning cry,  
The strivings after better hopes—  
These things can never die.

The timid hand stretched forth to aid  
A brother in his need,  
A kindly word in grief's dark hour  
That proves a friend indeed;  
The plea for justice softly breath,  
When justice threatens high  
The sorrow of a contrite heart—  
These things shall never die.

The memory of a clasping hand,  
The pressure of a kiss,  
And all the trifles sweet and frail,  
That make up love's first bliss;  
If with a firm, unchanging faith,  
And holy trust and high,  
Those hands have clasped, those lips  
have met—  
These things shall never die.

The cruel and the bitter word,  
That wounded as it fell;  
The chilling want of sympathy  
We feel, but never tell;  
The hard repulse that chills the heart  
Whose hopes were booming high,  
In an unfeeling record kept—  
These things shall never die.

Let nothing pass, for every hand  
Must find some work to do;  
Lose not a chance to weaken love—  
Be firm, and just, and true;  
So shall a light that cannot fade  
Beam on the form on high,  
And angel voices say to thee—  
These things shall never die.

Charles Dickens.

## AT A. & M. COLLEGE

### Many Things of Interest Seen at the great Institution

VISIT, LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

### Witness Dress-Parade And Dine with Cadets.—Fine Display of Young North Carolinians

Raleigh, Feb. 6, 1905.

The Joint Committee on Education visited the Agricultural and Mechanical College last Monday and were shown many courtesies by President Winston and his clever "boys." The Committee inspected every department of the institution and dined with cadets in the Pullen dining room, witnessing the dress parade at 4 p. m. Asked by a News & Observer reporter what there was to be shown the visitors Dr. Geo. T. Winston replied in the following appropriate language:

"First and foremost" was the reply. "we have to show you 500 of the strongest, healthiest, manliest boys in the world; boys learning how to work, not afraid nor ashamed to work with hand as well as brain. If you come at 7 o'clock you will see them up and preparing for breakfast; some have just finished milking the cows, others have fed and groomed the horses and cleaned out the stalls, others have been attending to the furnaces, all have put their own rooms in order for the day, and about forty are hurrying to the dining room to wait on the tables. Chapel services are held at 8 o'clock and the college work begins immediately afterwards.

"We will show you young farmers making the best butter in North Carolina, testing milk by the Babcock test for cream from the milk, writing up the records, calculating the profit or loss of each cow, working the dairy machinery, scouring the cans, scrubbing the floors, doing every particle of the work without a servant of any sort to help or to clean up after them.

"We will show you a model green house managed entirely by students, with experiments in plant breeding, plant culture, plant diseases, etc. Everywhere you will see that the motto of the college is work, work, work. There is not an idler nor loafer in college. Such fellows come, as a matter of course, but we either reform them or send them home. Every month, sometimes oftener, we go over the entire college roll and weed out the drones and idlers.

"We will show you samples of cloth woven by students in the Textile Department superior to that made in any mill in the South. You will see at work spinning, weaving, dyeing and designing cotton fabrics young men who will some day be industrial leaders in the South.

"In the blacksmith shops, the machine shops, the carpenter shop and the lathe rooms you will see work done with wood and iron equal to the best handicraft anywhere.

"In the drawing and designing rooms you will see designs of houses, bridges, boilers, engine, dynamos and all sorts of machinery carefully drawn by students according to accurate calculations from data supplied by the professors in the various departments of engineering.

"In the chemical, physical, electrical, biological and mechanical laboratories you will see experiments conducted by students with wonderful skill and accuracy.

"You will see the class in stockjudging estimate carefully the points of beef and milk cattle and of draught and speed animals; you will see them studying the problems of stock breeding and feeding and stock diseases.

"We will show you interesting experiments in soil study; use of fertilizers, drainage, renovation of worn out lands, etc.

"In the bacteriological laboratory you will see the nitrogeneous bacteria, the poor man's helper, the salvation of the South; also the bacteria of various human diseases, such as typhoid fever, boils, summer cholera, etc.

"Finally you shall see the cadet battalion on dress parade, moving like clock work, handsome, erect, soldierly, precise; the very men who were but just now milking, carpentering, black-smithing, calculating boiler designs or dynamos or bridge stresses. You will say, as you go away: This is the sort of education to make a man of the average boy, and to develop the resources of North Carolina."

And the doctor spoke truthfully. The occasion was replete with pleasure and interest. This institution is doing splendid work and the Legislature will doubtless stand by it in making up the appropriations. It is an inspiration to see how they "do things" out there.

## NOT "FREE PASSES."

### But an Opportunity to Make Best Possible Contract Wanted.

To the Editor: I note with regret that you find cause for offering objections to Senator Ward's bill authorizing newspapers to execute contracts with transportation companies without the inequitable restrictions the present law has been construed to impose. The editors are not asking for "free passes" and few, if any of them, have ever enjoyed that "happy distinction" by courtesy of the railroads. They have always given "value received," in advertising space, for every mile travelled and it is a reflection upon their integrity and loyalty to the State to predict disastrous results from the passage of a bill according to them the right make the best contract possible with transportation companies. Senator Ward's bill is simply an amendment to the law regulating transportation and here is the only provision:

"And nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent or restrict transportation companies from contracting with newspapers for advertising space in exchange for transportation over their lines to such an extent as may be agreed upon between the two parties for said consideration."

The bill was prepared and agreed upon by the Legislative Committee or the North Carolina Press Association by the passage of which it is proposed to carry out the spirit of that organization as manifested at the last annual session held in Morehead City. Of the entire assemblage, only two dissenting voices were raised in the discussion and that by members whose locating is such that the present law imposes little inconvenience. But why inflict injury upon the smaller country papers, simply because the larger weeklies and big city dailies get all the transportation they want? Just as well say a country editor shall not receive a cord of wood in exchange for a year's subscription if agreeable to a patron who does not object to settling his subscription account in that way. What's the difference? The country editors are doing as much for the upbuilding of North Carolina as any other agency and are never found wanting in political campaigns. The Democratic party owes its present lease of power largely to the untiring efforts of rural weeklies. Yet because they present a modest request for permission to negotiate advertising space, it is suggested that they seek to destroy the free pass law and thereby endanger the safety of the State. A mistaken idea Mr. Editor. The editors are themselves opposed to "free passes" and are only asking permission to contract for all the transportation they may be able to secure and pay for what they receive. The newspapers alone are interested in Senator Ward's bill, which leaves the matter of executing contracts entirely with them and the transportation companies, inflicting no hardship upon either.

It is manifestly unjust for the larger papers who get all the transportation they need—for the asking—or the members of the General Assembly, by whom we country editors have stood in many hard-fought campaigns to deny us the right to obtain the best contract possible for our advertising space. The present law imposes a distinct hardship upon us and one we can ill afford to tolerate and which is meeting the earnest protest of nine-tenths of the country press of the State. "Give us nothing free, but for goodness sake leave us alone to fight our battles without restriction or molestation."—M. L. Shipman, in Raleigh News and Observer.

## Child's Play.

"Mother, can we go to play with the other children?"

"You may play with the little girls, Emily, but not with the boys; the little boys are too rough."

"Well, mother, if we find a nice, smooth little boy, can we play with him?"—Life.

## Must Tell Where They Get Liquor

Each defendant henceforth who is tried before the mayor or justice of the peace for drunkenness must be prepared to tell his honor where and from whom the whiskey that caused his intoxication was obtained. A statute of the State law gives to a magistrate the privilege of putting a defendant or witness on his oath to answer the questions that may be put to him as to where intoxicants were obtained.

Refusal to answer imperils the defendant with a term of 30 days in the county jail. This statute will be the biggest bug-bear in the ears of the unlawful sellers of whiskey.—Lexington Dispatch.

There's a pretty girl in an Alpine hat,  
A sweeter girl with a sailor brim,  
But the handsomest girl you'll ever see,  
Is the sensible girl who uses Kockey Mountain Tea.